LOOKING TO CRUDE PETROLEUM. Pittsburg Manufacturers Testing a Substi-

tute for Natural Gas. Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Pittsburg iron manufacturers are devoting much attention just now to the subject of fuel for their furnaces and boilers. For almost a decade past natural gas has sup-planted coal hereabouts as a fuel for all classes of manufactures. Recently, how-ever, there has been such a marked decrease in the supply of natural gas that there has been an enforced resort to coal or other fuel. Several tests have been made with cheap manufactured gas as a fuel, but none of these have demonstrated beyond doubt its utility, either as to results or from an economic stand-point. There is one substitute being used in place of gas or coal that promises well. That is Lima oil, which is counter the tields of Ohio crude petroleum from the fields of Ohio.

This has been used for some weeks as a fuel at the extensive mills of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, Park Bros. & Co., the Linden Steel Company and Painter & Sons, and the statement is made that in every instance the experiments have been successful. One of these firms is said to have been so pleased that it expressed its willingness to contract for 100,000 barrels

of the oil a year.

The oil is supplied by the Standard company in tank cars. It is fed into furnaces or fire-boxes in a steady spray, and makes a tremendous heat, with comparatively lita tremendous heat, with comparatively little smoke. It is claimed for the oil that it improves the quality of iron or steel, a claim which has been made for natural gas. but not established beyond question. As to cost, the experiments have not been carried to a point where figures can be stated to a certainty, but they are expected to be lower than the cost of coal and higher than that of natural gas. Tests now being made are likely in a few months to demonstrate conclusively whether or not a general return months to demonstrate conclusively whether or not a general return to coal must be made. The question of fuel in iron and steel manufacture in the Pittsburg district, which includes all of Allegheny county, is of interest to the trade all over the United States. The production of pig-iron in this district exceeds that of any State in the Union save one, Ohio, and is but a few hundred tons short of it. Scarcity of natural gas has compelled a return to coal by all but ten mills in the county. Nearly all of these will change their furnaces so that coal can be used by Jan. 1. The use of gas as a fuel for years enabled Pittsburg manufacturers to pay higher wages for labor than are current in the East, and has given them a supremacy in the markets that made them the markets that made the the dictators of the trade. An enforced general return to coal will, therefore, mean much financially, both to the labor and man-

ufacturing world.

It is difficult, however, to find men who believe that Pittsburg will ever be the "smoky city" it was before the use of natural gas. For several years past experts have been laboring to secure a cheap man-ufactured gas for fuel, and though as yet there is no assurance on this point, there is a general feeling that some day soon the desired end will have been reached. George Westinghouse, jr., president of the Philadelphia company, the most extensive sup-plier of natural gas in Pittsburg, was recently discussing the affairs of his company with a number of bankers. One item in the company's assets excited their particular attention. It was "gas wells, mains, supply pipes, etc., \$6,909,029.38."
"Well, Mr. Westinghouse," said one of the

bankers, "suppose your gas wells become exhausted, what becomes of these countless miles of pipe in the ground?" tern manufactured fuel gas into was the prompt and reassuring re-

AN EDUCATED SIOUX.

A Young Indian Who Met and Surprised Matthew Arnold.

Philadelphia Press. Johnson E. Stanley, of Buffalo, who has been visiting friends in Germantown, in-

dulged in recollections about Indians. Mr. Stanley said:

"While glancing over these dispatches from Pine Ridge and St. Paul, which tell of terror-stricken settlers and frenzied Indian warriers, there rises before my mind the figure of a splendid young Sioux brave named Ohoiyesa. Years ago he came eastward from the Dakotas and prepared himself for college. Then he adopted the English name 'Charlie Eastman;' but we who were his chums and fellow-classmen in dear old Dartmouth, preferred to call him Ohoiyesa, and he loved to hear the soft, flowing word.

"Ohoiyesa was a remarkable man then, and to-day he is still more remarkable. He is a full-blooded Sioux, a son of one of the greatest chiefs on the American continent. The first time I ever saw him was during my initial attendance at service in the old white college church wherein Webster and Choate used to worship. Ohoiyesa sat next to a window and leaned his head on his arm, which rested on the sill. He was sleepy, and before the sermon was over his head began to nod and nod, and suddenly, crash! it went through the window-pane,

scattering the glass far and wide. "We had unending entertainment with Ohoiyesa. He was tall and slender, lithe as a panther, agile as a cat, sharp as a rezor. Not an ounce of spare flesh encumbered him; his eyes were like the darkest night illumined now and then by sudden flashes of lightning; his teeth were strong and intensely white; his chest, and back, and limbs were covered with layers of huge muscles, hard as so much iron.

"One of the first places in this country bonored with a lecture by Matthew Arnold was Dartmouth. After delivering his lecture, the noted scholar was tendered a reception, and there learned that among the students was Ohoiyesa, a future great chief of the Sioux. Arnold was delighted, and begged his host to produce the Indian. For the next half hour the Englishman kept glancing nervously at the door, listening for a war-whoop, looking for the appearance of Ohoiyesa clad in breach-clou's and leggins, besmeared with ochre, bedecked with eagle feathers, and armed with tomahawk and scalping-knife. At last Arnold could not restrain his impatience, and turning to the president of Dartmouth, he said: 'Dr. Bartlett, where is the wild Indian?'

"'Why, my dear sir. you've been talking to him for ten minutes." "What! are you a child of the forest?" he exclaimed, slowly scanning the bandsome young fellow who stood there in a perfectly fitting dress suit. Ohoiyesa's magnificent eyes sparkled with fun, and he assured Arnold that he was an Indian.

"Since then Ohoiyesa has studied medicine at Harvard, where he carried away high honors. The last time I saw him he said that he was going back to Dakota to teach his relatives and friends how to live like white men; to gain influence over other Indians by attending them when ill. "If the Secretary of War should request Ohoivesa to go to the ghost dances now in progress and try to break them up, I think he would make the attempt."

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

Origin and Meaning of the Term-What Mr.

Parnell Meant by Using It. In the county of Bucks, in England, is a range of hills known as the Chiltern hills. Years ago these hills were infested with robbers. To exterminate these a steward was appointed, called the steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, a "hundred" in old English law consisting either of one hundred hides of land or one hundred free

families. There is a small salary attached to the office of steward, which, of course, is now a sinecure. It is in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Now, a member of Parliament cannot resign his seat; but if he accepts a salaried office under the crown his seat is vacated, unless his constituents re-elect him in spite of his having a salary. So when a member of Parliament wishes to leave the House of Commons he asks for and obtains the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and so his seat becomes vacant. Having got out of Parliament he resigns the stewardship. So Mr. Parnell meant that he would resign if Mr. Gladstone deemed it best. If more than one M. P. wishes to resign and the second can't wait, he can ask for the stewardship of the manors of East Hundred, Northshed or Hempholme, which are just as good for his purpose.

A Broken Locke.

Pitteburg Chronicle-Telegraph. E. C. Locke, who was here as manager of the Emma Juch company early this month, has disappeared from New York, leaving, it is said, \$6,000 worth of debts. Locke has done this sort of thing in Pittsburgh before

shoud be at an end. Her illness was a calamity, of course, but it may be looked upon in the nature of a blessing, as it has freed her from an outrageous contract with an unreas-onable relative. Mr. Barrett's business abilities are so generally acknowledged that if Miss Marlowe gets him for a manager her future is secure.

NATURAL GAS.

Twenty-Seven Thousand Consumers Supplied with It in Pittsburg.

Light, Heat and Power. With regard to the supply of natural gas in Pennsylvania, it may be stated that in the city of Pittsburg, its use has grown with such rapidity that it bids fair ere long to completely supplant coal for both domestic and manufacturing uses. It is estimated that the natural gas companies of Pittsburg are supplying more than 27,000 domestic consumers and 1,200 manufacturing consumers from 500,000,000 to 650,000,000 ing consumers from 500,000,000 to 650,000,000 feet of natural gas per day, varying with the condition of the weather (which, of course, affects all consumers) and with the course, affects all consumers) and with the activity of manufacture. It was said that in the city of Pittsburg and vicinity there was consumed during 1888 an amount of natural gas which, if the consumers had to depend exclusively on coal, would have required during the year about 8,500,000 tons. If to this should be added the amount of coal which would be taken by consumers in other parts of the States who now depend upon natural gas as a fuel, the amount would be increased to at least 10.000,000.

Some time since the Philadelphia com-

Some time since the Philadelphia com-pany, of Pittsburg took measurements of the consumption of gas, and made tests on improved furnace appliances, and other-wise investigated the fuel waste in various mills. The investigation showed that a very large proportion of the natural gas is wasted, so the company now sends out an-nually a circular to the manufacturers, asking them to prevent as far as possible, the waste of fuel at their works. Much waste is occasioned by burning the gas too high between heats and excessive use of the gas in keeping furnaces hot between turns. Careless employes waste the gas because there is no check upon its use, and because there is no inducement to prevent waste. there is no inducement to prevent waste. In one mill great care in consuming the gas brought the consumption down to 21,535 feet in making a ten of iron, and further improvements reduced the consumption to 15,952 feet. At one mill, and that not a large one, where measurement was taken, it was found that 3,000,000 feet of gas had been used between Saturday night and Monday morning in merely keeping the furnaces warm. On the whole it is esti-mated that at least 50 per cent. of the gas now used in Pittsburg is lost through ineffective methods and bad management.

There is no evidence to show that natural gas is still forming or making. In time it must be exhausted, but how long or short that time will be none can tell. It has been shown that where a well is flowing freely, and another is drilled in the same neighborhood, the former at once shows a falling off in its flow, the inference from which is that both wells are drawing from the same

When oil wells cease to flow recourse is had to pumps, but there is no such remedy

for gas wells. In 1885 the total displacement of coal by natural gas was 3,131,600 tons, valued at 84,857,200. In 1886 the coal displaced was 6,453,000 tons, valued at \$10,012,000. In 1887 the displacement was 9,859,000 tons, valued at \$15,817,500. In 1888 the displacement was 14,063,830 tons, valued at \$22,629,875.

It will be seen that the displacement of 1888 over 1887 was 4,204,830 tons, or an increase of 4212 per cent.

TEMPTING THE ALLIGATORS. Proverbial Carelessness of Foreigners in the Southern Marshes.

Detroit Free Press. You have perhaps journeyed between New Orleans and Mobile, and remember the vast expanse of marsh with waterways cutting through it. In the midst of this desolation is a club-house and a railway station called English Lookout. It is still good fishing and shooting ground, but the alligator has secome so scarce that the sight of one is a novelty. Ten or twelve years ago they crawled across the railroad tracks, and pas-sengers had but to look out of the windows

to see them swimming. One day, during my week's stay at the olub, several boats were going out, and one of them was occupied by a French army officer, who was also a guest. He had on a frock cost, and when seated in the stern of the skiff the tails almost touched the water. "Better take off that coat, or pin the tails up," said one of the punters as his attention

was directed. "Why?"

"Because an alligator may pull you over-The Frenchman laughed and shrugged his shoulders, and led the way down the channel. Four boats of us anchored about one hundred feet apart, and the craft I was in was next to the officer's. The fish were biting hot and heavy, and for an hour no one paid any attention to anybody else. I tangled my line in pulling in a fish, and while working at the knots happened to glance toward the Frenchman. Just as I did so I saw the still waters broken behind him, caught eight of a black object thrust above the surface, and next instant, uttering a scream which was heard half a mile away, the man was pulled out of the boat and under water. We hurried to the spot, but nothing what-ever marked the site of the tragedy. Even his hat had gone. We rowed up and down and beat the banks, but it was useless.

"Told him se," said the punter as we gave up the search. "Them foreigners don't seem to know about 'gators. We had a Prussian here last month, and what did he do but hang his legs in the water, and he was pulled off the boat with me only four feet

A Clerk Who Was Too Hasty. Chicago Tribune.

"H-h-how m-m-m-uch f-f-for a re-reroom?" stuttered a man named Pettengill who registered from Jackson, Mich., at the Auditorium yesterday.
"On what floor?" asked the clerk.

"S-s-seven t-t-th f-f-floor." "Five dollars" was the prompt reply.
"It-t-th-in-k I-'llg-g-g-g-o-"
"Well, I can give you a \$3 room," the

cierk made haste to say, "and it is one of the best rooms on the seventh floor. Front! Show this gentleman to 728." The haste of the clerk was the means of depriving the Auditorium company of \$10. for Mr. Pettengill said afterward he intended to say he "thought he would go right up," and that he would want the

room for five days. "B-b-but t-t-the c-c-cl-erk d-d-did-n-n't w-w-wa-it," explained the Jackson man.

He Knows His Wife.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. "James, love," remarked Mrs. Snaggs, "Is that so?" replied Snaggs: "what would you like for a Christmas present?"

Never Tried. Philadelphia Times.

"Emmeline, can you keep a secret?" he whispered hoarsely.
"I don't know. I never tried to. What

Farm Notes. The St. Bernard dog is said to equal the collie as a guardian and driver of sheep, and will defend them against other dogs. At a meeting of the committee on markets of the Board of Aldermen of New York the representatives of various branches of trade opposed, without exception, the proposed ordinance directing that all fruits be

sold in that city by weight. According to an English exchange, the custom of tree-planting by school children on a certain day in each year, known as "Arborday," has been imported from America into Australia, in accordance with the decision of the Minister for Public Instruc-

An exchange offers this advice to farmers: Secure better highways—highways upon which your products can be taken more cheaply over the first stages of your jour-ney to the consumer. After you have done this you may engage in the reform of railways and commission men.

It is claimed that the limit to production is unknown, and that the land can be made to yield to an extent, of any crop adapted to it, beyond the most sanguine expectations, as the future may bring into practice methods of cultivation and manuring not now known, the result being larger average crops without loss of fer-

tility. done this sort of thing in Pittsburgh before this on a small scale.

Better for Miss Marlowe.

Philadelphia North American.

Lawrence Barrett may manage Miss Marlowe. Such is the latest in theatrical circles. It may not be true, but if it is, Miss Marlowe's trials and disappointments

Hilty.

Thomas R. Ballentine has a truck farm of 350 acres near Norfolk, Va., from which he sells on an average \$50,000 worth of vegetables a year, of which \$20,000 is profit. He says he is a truck farmer because he loves the business, and makes it pay because he gives it close attention. This year he has shipped between 17,000 and 18,000 barrels of spinach to New York.

INDIANAPOLIS JOBBING TRADE. [The quotations given below are the selling prices of wholesale dealers.]

CANNED GOODS. Peaches—Standard 3-pound, \$2.75@3.00; 8-pound seconds, \$2.65@2.75. Miscellaneous—Blackberries, 2-pound, \$1.10@1.20; raspberries, 2-pound, \$1.20@1.30; pineapple, standard, 2-pound, \$1.40@2.50; seconds, 2-pound, \$1.20@1.25; cove'oysters,1-pound, full weight, \$1.15@1.20; light, 80@85c; 2-pound, full, \$2.15@2.25; light, \$1.20 string beans, \$5@95c; Lima beans, \$1.20@1.30; peas, marrowfat, \$1.20@1.40; small, \$1.50@1.75; lobsters, \$1.85@2; red cherries, \$5c@\$1.10; strawberries, \$1.20@1.30; salmon (lbs), \$1.90@2.50.

COAL AND COKE. Anthracite coal, stove size, \$7 \$\psi\$ ton; egg and grate size, \$6.75. Pittsburg and Raymond City, \$4.50 \$\psi\$ ton; Jackson, \$4; block, \$3.50; Island City, \$3.25; Blossburg and Indiana Cannel, \$5. All nut coals 50 cents below above quotations. Coke—Connellsville, \$3.75 \$\psi\$ load; crushed, \$3 \$\psi\$ load; lump, \$2.75 \$\psi\$ load.

Alcohol, \$2.25@2.35; assafætida, 15@20c; sium, 4@5c; champhor, 50@55c; cochineal, alum, 4@5c; champhor, 50@55c; cochineal, 50@55c; chloroform, 60@65c; copperas, bris, 85c@\$1; cream tartar, pure, 30@35c; indigo, 80@81c; licorice, Calab., genuine, 30@45c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 25@35c; morphine, P. & W., \$\to oz, \$2.85; madder, 12@14c; oil, castor, \$\to gal, \$1.20@1.25; oil, bergamot, \$\to ib, \$3.75@4; opium, \$3.25; quinine, P. & W., \$\to oz, 39@44c; balsam copaiba, 70@75c; soap, Castile, Fr., 12@16c; soda, bicarb., 4\frac{1}{2}@6c; salts, Epsom, 4@5c; sulphur, flour, 4@6c; saltpeter, 8@20c; turpentine, 46@48c; glycerine, 22@26c; iodide potass., \$2.85@3; bromide potass., 40@42c; chlorate potass, 25c; borax, 13@15c; cinchonidia, 12@15c; carbolic acid, 45@50c.

OILS—Linseed oil, raw, 56@59c \$\to gal;

Carbolic acid, 45@50c.

Oils—Linseed oil, raw, 56@59c P gal; coal oil, legal test, 914@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20@30c; miners', 65c.

Lard oils, No. 1, 50@55c; do., extra, 65@70c.

White Lead—Pure, 734c.

DRY GOODS BLEACHED SHEETINGS—Blackstone AA, 784c; Ballou & Son, 712c; Chestnut Hill, 6c; Cabot 4-4, 712c; Chapman X, 612c; Dwight Star 8, 9c; Fruit of the Loom, 9c; Lonsdale, 834c; Linwood, 8c; Masonville, 834c; New York Mills, 1034c; Our Own, 534c; Pepperell 9-4, 22c; Pepperell 10-4, 24c; Hills, 8c; Hope, 734c; Knight's Cambric, 8c; Lonsdale Cambric, 1012c; Whitinsville, 83-inch, 612c; Wamsutta, 1034c

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 74c; Boott C, 6c; Agawam F, 512c; Bedford R, 5c; Augusta, 512c; Boott AL, 7c; Continental C, 6%c; Dwight Star, 8c; Echo Lake, 6½c; Graniteville EE, 6½c; Lawrence LL, 5%c; Pepperell E, 7½c; Pepperell R, 6½c; Pepperell 9-4, 20c; Pepperell 10-4, 22c; Utica 9-4, 22½c; Utica 10-4, 26½c; Utica C, 4½c.

GRAIN BAGS—American, \$17; Atlantic, \$18; Franklinville, \$18.50; Lewistown, \$17.50; Cumberland, \$17; Grocers, \$18.50; Harmony, \$17; Ontario, \$16.50; Stark A, \$21. Prints—American fancy, 6½c; Allen's fancy, 6½c; Allen's dark, 6c; Allen's pink, 6½c; Arnold's, 6½c; Berlin solid colors, 6c; Cocheco, 5½c; Conestoga, 6c; Dunnell's, 6c; Eddystone, 6½c; Hartel, 6c; Harmony, 4¾c; Hamilton, 6½c; Greenwich, 5½c; Knickerbocker, 5½c; Mallory pink, 6½c; prices on dress styles irregular; depends on pattern.

Ranelman's, 712c; Renfrew Madras, 812c; Cumberland, 6c; White, 612c; Bookfold, 912c; PRIME CAMBRICS—Manville, 6c; S. S. & Son, 6c; Masonville, 6c; Garner, 6c. Tickings-Amoskeng ACA, 1212c; Conestoga BF, 14¹₂c; Conestoga extra, 13¹₂c; Conestoga Gold Medal, 13¹₂c; Conestoga CCA, 12c; Conestoga AA, 10c; Conestoga X, 9c; Pearl River, 12c; Falls OBO, 32-inch, 12¹₂; Methuen AA, 12¹₂c; Oakland A, 6¹₂c; Swift River, 6¹₂c; York, 32-inch, 12¹₂c; York,

GINGHAMS-Amoskeag, 7c; Bates, 612c; Gloucester, 614c; Glasgow, 6c; Lancaster, 7c.

30-inch, 1012c. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. APPLES-Choice, \$5@5.50 P brl; medium,

CELERY-Common, 20@250 per bunch; choice, 45@50c. UNIONS - Common, \$3.25@3.50 Spanish onions, \$1.25@1.50 P crate. CRANBERRIES-\$11.25@12.50 # brl. CABBAGE-\$1.75@2 \$ brl. FOTATOES-\$3.25@8.50 \$ brl from car,

\$1.10@1.15 P bn. SWEET POTATOES-Jerseys, \$1.40@4.50; Baltimores, \$3@3.25 \$\text{P} brl. FOREIGN FRUITS

Bananas, \$1.25@2.25 ₱ bunch. Lemons— Messina, choice, \$1.75@5 ₱ box; fancy, \$6. Oranges—Louisianas, \$3.75@4 \$9 box: Floridas, \$3.50@4 \$9 brl. Figs, 12 @140. Prunes—Turkish, 712@8c. GROCERIES.

SUGARS—Hard, 61,20814; confectioners' A 61,40612c; off A, 61,60614c; coffee A, 60618c; white extra C, 57,806c; extra C, 53,40578c; good yellows, 55,26534c; fair yellows, 5126 558c; common yellows, 5146512c.

Coffees—Good, 221262312c; prime, 23126 2412c; strictly prime to choice, 241262512c; fancy green and yellow, 26627c; old government Java, 35636c; ordinary Java, 3014

@314c; imitation Java, 2834@29c. Roasted coffees, 1 lb packages, 254c; Banner, 254c; Lion, 254c; Gates's Blended Java, 254c; Arbuckle's, 254c.

BEANS—Choice hand-picked navy, \$2.50@2.55 \$\psi\$ bu; medium hand-picked, \$2.50@2.55. MOLASSES AND SYRUPS-New Orleans molasses, fair to prime, 35@45c; choice, 45@ 55c. Syrups, 30@38c.

SPICES-Pepper, 19@20c; allspice, 12@15c; cloves, 26@30c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 80

WRAPPING-PAPER - Light-weight straw. heavy-weight straw, 134@2c \$\psi\$ th; heavy-weight rag, 234@3c \$\psi\$ th; Manila, No. 1, 8@ 9c; No, 2, 512@612c; print paper, No. 1, 6@7c; No. 3, S. & C., 10@11c; No. 2, S. & S., 8@9c; No. 1, S. & C., 714@8c, RICE-Louisiana, 6@719c.

SALT-In car lots, 95c; small lots, \$1@1,05. FLOUR SACKS—No. 1 drab, 4 brl. \$33 \$1,000; 12 brl. \$17; lighter weights \$1 \$1,000

SHOT-\$1.50@1.55 ₽ bag for drop. LEAD-7@714c for pressed bars. WOODEN DISHES-Per 100,1 lb, 20c; 2 lbs, 25c; 3 fbs, 30c; 5 fbs, 40c. TWINE-Hemp, 12@18c # fb; wool, 8@10c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 18c; jute, 12@15c; cot-

WOODENWARE—No. 1 tubs, \$8@8.25; No. 2 tubs, \$7@7.25; No. 3 tubs, \$6@6.25; 3-hoop pails, \$1.70@1.75; 2-hoop pails, \$1.40@1.45; double washboards, \$2.25@2.75; common washboards, \$1.50@1.85; clothes-pins, 50@ 85c ₽ box.

IRON AND STEEL. Bar iron (rates), 2@2.10c; horseshoe bar 3c; nail rod, 6c; plow-slabs, 3c; American cast steel, 9c; tire steel, 3c; spring steel, 5c.

LEATHER - Oak sole, 30@35c; hemlock sole, 24@30c; harness, 29@34c; skirting, 32@ 86e: black bridle, # doz., 60@65e; fair bridle, 65@80c \$\psi doz.; city kip, 65@90c; French kip, 85c@\$1.10; city calf-skins, 70c@\$1; French calf-skins, \$1@1.80. NAILS AND HORSESHOES.

Steel cut nails, \$2.25; wire nails, \$2.55, rates; horseshoes, \$2.25; mule-shoes, \$4.25; mule-shoes, \$4.25; horse nails, \$4.25.

OIL CAKE. Oil cake, \$23 49 ton; oil meal, \$23. PROVISIONS.

JOBBING PRICES-Smoked meats-Sugar cured hams, 20 lbs average, 914c; 1712 lbs average, 912c; 15 lbs average, 934c; 1212 lbs average, 1014c; 10 lbs average, 11c; boneless ham, 1012c; California hams, 10 to 14 lbs average. erage, 612c; English-cured breakfast bacon, clear, 9c; English-cured shoulders, 12 lbs average, 612c; 15 hs average, 6c; sugar-cured, 10 to 12 hs average, 614c; beef tongues, 40c each. Bacon—Clear sides, 25 fbs average, 7c; 45 fbs average, 714c; clear bellies, 12 fbs average, 714c; 18 fbs average, 634c; clear backs, 8 lbs average, 7c; 16 lbs average, 714c; flitches, short backs, 9 lbs average, 614c. Dry-salted and pickled meats—Clear sides, clear bellies and clear backs, 12c less than smoked; short fat backs, 6c; bean pork, clear. \$\psi\$ brl. 200 lbs, \$14; ham and rump pork, \$\psi\$ brl. 200 lbs, \$11.50; also half barles, 100 lbs, at half the price of the barrel,

dding 50c to cover additional cost of package. Lard-Pure kettle-rendered, in tierces, 71c; in tubs, 55 lbs net, at same price as vierces; 50-lb cans in single cases, 77sc; 50-5 cans in 100-th cases, 77sc; 20-th cans in 80-15 cases, 8c; 10-lb cases, 7'sc; 20-lb cases, 8¹4c; 15 cases, 8c; 10-lb cases, 8²8c; 3-lb cases, 8¹4c; 5-lb cases in 60-lb cases, 8³8c; 3-lb cases in 60-lb cases, 8¹2c. Pork—Dressed hogs, 6c; loins, fat trimmed off, 10 to 18 lbs average, 6¹2c; over 18 lbs average, 6¹4c; tenderloins, 12¹2c; spare ribs, 5c; trimmings, 5c. Sausage—Link, 6³4c; bulk, 20-lb pails, 6¹2c. Dried

Clover-Extra choice re-cleaned, 60 fb bu, \$4.50@4.75; choice, \$4.35@4.50; prime, \$4.10@4.25; English, choice, \$4.30@4.50; Alsike, as to quality, \$4.50@6.25; Alfalfa, \$5.25@6.00; white Dutch, as to quality, \$4.50@6.25. Timothy, fancy, 45 lb bu, \$1.60@1.70, choice, \$1.55@1.60; strictly prime, \$1.50@1.55. Blue-grass, faucy Kentucky, 14 lb bu, \$3.00@3.25; English, choice, 24 lb bu, \$1.85@1.95. Orchard Grass, choice, 14 lb bu, \$1.85@2. Italian Rye Grass, choice, 18 lb bu, \$1.50@

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Philadelphia Record. Nearly \$78,000,000 was expended in one year, according to the census of 1880, for fencing, and the report of the recent census may show a larger sum. There is something more than the actual cost of fences to be considered, chief among them being the large amount of timber used in that di-rection, which could be better utilized in some other manner. It is safe to claim, also, that the litigations that have arisen from the constructions of fences, and the disputes over the same, have caused losses nearly equal to the expense of the fences, while it is admitted that fences are un-

weeds and harboring vermin, both of which

not only rob the farmer but entail upon him extra work. In some States provisions have been made by suitable laws, known as the "stock laws," by which counties or townships may elect to compel each farmer to "fence in" his own stock instead of "fencing out" his neighbor's stock, or, in other words, each farmer must prevent his stock from trespassing on land not his own. Such laws do not compel a farmer to dispense with fences. He can still enjoy that privilege, but it does not compel him to feuce his whole farm in order to guard against the stock of others. He can consequently put a fence around a few acres only or he may have movable fences for shifting his stock. Land in crops can thus be cultivated without risk of injury from cattle owned by others. The time saved in hunting cows and hogs in the forests, and the damage done young timber that is thus avoided, is large, the old familiar "cowbell" being discarded as useless, to say nothing of the annoyances of weak places in fences, the intrusion of cattle in a corn-

field and the constant repairs required.

Though strongly opposed at first, in all communities where "stock laws" are enforced, the farmers soon begin to prefer the system, and derive many advantages therefrom. The Agricultural Commissioners of Georgia (a State which has until recently compelled the farmers to fence their lands, reports that since the introduc-tion of the stock laws, and the stock kept at home, the cattle have improved, the scrubs have diminished, the cows give more milk, the calves thrive better, the hogs are of better breeds, disputes among neighbors have ceased over fences, crops are 50 per cent. larger, and greater prosperity is noticed in all the counties under its operation compared with those that have not accepted it. The cost of feeding as lessened, compared with the gain in weight and quality of stock, and the amount of manure made and saved is an item that will also compensate for any sup-posed benefit derived when stock went roaming at will.

Home-Made Candies. Boston Transcript. Chocolate caramels-Put into a granite saucepan a quarter-pound of grated unsaucepan a quarter-pound of grated unsweetened chocolate, four sunces of butter,
one pound of brown sugar, a gill of molasses, a gill of cream, and a teaspoonful of
vanilla powder; stir the whole over a slow
fire until thoroughly mixed, then boil
slowly until it cracks when droped into icewater. Turn into greased shallow pans to
the depth of half an inch and stand aside to cool. When nearly cold, grease a sharp knife with olive oil and mark the caramels into squares, cutting part way through.
When cold and hard break the caramels apart and wrap each in waxed paper.
Coffee Carmels—Put one cup of molasses

and one cup of brown sugar into a granite saucepan, and stir over a moderate fire until the sugar is dissolved, then boil slowly until it forms a soft ball when tried in cold water, then add two ounces of butter and three tablespoonsful of coffee flavoring, and continue boiling until the candy is hard and brittle, when tried in ice-water; finish precisely the same as chocolate car-

Peppermint Drops-Put three and a half onnces of sugar and a tablespoonful of water in a small granite saucepan, add three drops of essence of peppermint. Stand the saucepan over the fire, and, when the mixture begins to melt, stir with a small wooden paddle for two minutes, then take it from the fire. Have ready large sheets of oiled foolscap paper. Take the saucein the right. Pour the candy in drops about the size of large peas, in close rolls on the oiled paper, using the handle of the candy dipper to cut off, as it were, each one from the saucepan. When the drops are firm and cold, dip a paste brush in warm water and lightly brush the under side of the paper, then with a limber knife remove the drops and place them on a sieve in a warm place to dry. Keep in air-tight boxes.

Plain Molasses Taffy-Put a quart of New Orleans molasses in a large saucepan; allow plenty of room for boiling. Boil thirty minutes, stirring constantly to prevent overflow. It you find it coming quickly to the top of the saucepan, it is better to lift it for a moment. After it bas been boiling for thirty minutes add a halfteaspoonful of bi-carbonate of sods, and continue boiling and trying in cold water until it is brittle and will not stick to the teeth. Add a teaspoonful of lemon-juice, and turn into greased, shallow pans to cool. When partly cool mark into squares, or it may be pulled until a light yellow, and it is then "yellow-jack."

In pulling candy see that the hands are well oiled and that you have a good, strong hook, securely fastened in the windowframe. When the candy is sufficiently cool to handle, take it in your hands, throw it over the hook and pull towards you. When you find it is likely to break from the hook, throw it over again, and so continue until it is finished. A word of caution: Grasp the candy firmly in your hands, make the candy move, and not the hands, or before it is half done the palms of your hands will be full of blisters.

This "yellow jack" may be twisted into thick sticks; it may be braided, or it may be pulled out in long, rope-like pieces, and cut with an old pair of scissors into little drops.

A very pretty present for a young lady is a set of sachets for her bureau. These may be as elaborate or simple as desired, and either will fulfill the intent. Who could wish for anything prettier than a pair or three sachets made of lovely flowered India silk, cut the size of the bureau drawer, and filled with some favorite perfume. The sachet is, of course, provided with an inner-layer of wadding, upon which the powder is sprinkled. It is then tacked with silk to keep it in place. Tiny ribbon bows are sometimes placed upon the tackings and at each corner, but are superfluous if the tacking is neatly done.

In many portions of the West the use of linseed meal for stock is seldom practiced, owing to the abundance of grain, while in the East linseed meal or oil cake is one of Italian Rye Grass, choice, 18 fb bu. \$1.50@ the chief articles of food allowed stock.

1.75. Red Top, choice, 14 fb bu, 65c@70c.

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